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Index to Recent American Botanical Literature.

Abies Fraseri. C. S. S. (Garden and Forest, ii. 472, Fig. 132).

Aristolochia hians. J. D. H. (Bot. Mag. t. 7073).

Asa Gray—Scientific Papers of. Charles Sprague Sargent. (8vo, i and ii. pp. 900, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1889).

In these volumes Prof. Sargent has brought into compact and available shape a large part of Dr. Gray's reviews, essays and biographical notices. His larger works on systematic and structural botany are, of course, not included, nor are many of his more important and lengthy philosophical essays. The object has been to bring together his briefer papers, some of which were not reprinted when first published, and which are unknown to many modern readers who have not the opportunity to search through the various publications to which he was a constant contributor, from the year 1834 up to the time of his death in 1887. These volumes, although confessedly incomplete, bring into bold relief the vast scope of Dr. Gray's contributions to botanical knowledge. Vol. I is taken up entirely by his reviews of important works on botany and allied subjects, such as Lindley's Natural System of Botany, De Candolle's Prodromus, Agassiz's Zoölogical Nomenclator, De Candolle's Remarks on Botanical Nomenclature, Darwin's Insectivorous Plants, etc. Vol. II contains several of his important essays, on European Herbaria, Longevity of Trees, *Sequoia* and its History, Do Varieties Wear Out? A Pilgrimage to *Torreya*, Forest Geography and Archaeology, Pertinacity and Predominance of Weeds, Gender of Names of Varieties, etc., etc. Some of these will doubtless be read here by many for the first time, and any of them are profitable reading to the general botanist of to-day. Following these essays are his various biographical notices of celebrated botanists, including Short, Boott, Torrey, Bigelow, Englemann, Tuckerman and many others. The two volumes, besides being a handsome additon to any library, are of such interest, and render accessible so much of Prof. Gray's less known work, that our only regret is not having his complete works included in the same series. A. H.

Aster Herveyi. (Garden and Forest, ii. 472, Fig. 131).

Bacterial Disease of Corn—A. T. J. Burrill. (Bull. No. 6, Agric.

Exp. Sta., Univ. Ills., illustrated).

Bromeliaceæ—Handbook of the. J. G. Baker (8vo, 243, London, Geo Bell & Sons, 1889).

We have to thank Mr. Baker for a copy of this important work. It is uniform with his Fern-Allies and Amaryllideæ formerly reviewed in these columns, and we are glad to learn from the preface that a similar volume on the Irideæ is contemplated. Mr. Baker is recognized as the greatest living authority on all these petaliferous endogens, and it is to be sincerely hoped that he will complete the series so well begun. Thirty-one genera and more than eight hundred species are recognized in the present monograph. They are entirely confined to the warmer parts of America, by far the greater part of them being South American. Dr. Rusby's Bolivian collections are included, and furnish several new species of *Tillandsia*, *Puya* and *Bilbergia*. The Florida *Catopsis* collected by Garber is not the real *C. nutans* but *C. nitida*, the species (described as *Tillandsias*) having been reversed by Grisebach. The United States *Tillandsias* recognized are as follows: *T. usneoides*, L.; *T. recurvata*, L. (*T. Bartrami*, Ell.); *T. Wilsoni*, S. Wats.; *T. bulbosa*, Hook.; *T. setacea*, Sw. (*T. juncea* and *T. pinifolia*, Le Conte; *T. Balbisiana*, Schultes; *T. fasciculata*, Sw. (*T. bracteata*, Chapm.); *T. Valenzuelana*, A. Rich. (*T. Honzeavii*, Morren) and *T. utriculata*, L. To these we may add *T. flexuosa*, Sw., collected by Blodgett on Key West.

N. L. B.

Canadian Mosses. J. Macoun.

In this the fourth century of the distribution are included the remainder of the *Hypnums*, among which are the following desirable species: *H. dilatatum*, Wils.; *H. alpestre*, Sw.; *H. arcticum*, Wahl.; *H. sarmentosum*, Wahl.; *H. Richardsoni; H. hamulosum*, Br. and Sch.; *H. plicatile*, Lesq. and James; *H. Sendtneri*, Schimp.; the true *H. Cossoni*, Br. and Sch., not *H. vernicosum*, Lindb., of the Manual; *H. robustum*, and *H. œdipodium*. Five new species are issued with manuscript names by Lindberg: *H.* (*Harpidium*) *Renauldi*, n. sp., *H.* (*Isothecium*) *myurcellum*, *H.* (*Isothesium*) *Cardoti*, *Leskea nigrescens* and *Dichelyma longinerve*. Five new varieties are also included: *H. subimponens* var. *cristula*, *H. uncinatum* var. *substriatum*, *H. adnatum* var. *dentatum*; *Neckera Douglasii* var. *Macounii* and *Scouleria aquatica* var. *nigrescens*. A few miscellaneous species are added to make up the hundred, *Bryum Warneum*, *B. occidentale*, *B. inclinatum*, *Pogonatum capillare*, *Barbula flexifolia* and *Fissidens decipiens*. Prof. Macoun does not intend to issue another century, but, as good material accumulates, will distribute a dozen species for a dollar.

E. G. B.

Catalpa bignonioides. W. Goldring. (Garden, xxxvi. 239, illustrated).

Cocos Weddelliana. W. H. G. (Garden, xxxvi, 275-276, illustrated).

Dahlia lutea, *D. gracilis*, var. *superba*, *D. coccinea*. (Gard. Chron. vi. 274, 275, figs. 37, 38, 42).

The *Dahlia* conference, held last month in the Crystal Palace, London, recalled many facts in connection with this American genus, and its propagation abroad as an ornamental plant. The "*Dahlia* Centenary," as it is called by our friends across the water, is recognized as an important date, and everything relating to the genus is being hunted up. It was first introduced into England in 1789 by Lord Bute. The figures are said to "represent some of the nearest approaches to the original wild forms."

Eriogonum—A New Species of—from Lower California. C. C. Parry. (West Am. Sci., vi. 102, 103). A description is given of a new species, *E. fastigiatum*, collected by C. R. Orcutt, No. 1501, La Salada, L. Cal. April, 1886).

Excursion Botanique a 165 *Lieues du Pole Nord*. Ed. Jardin. (Bull. Soc. Bot. de France, xxxvi, 194-203).

An account of the botanical part of the work accomplished by the Greeley expedition.

Ferns—The Home of the. T. J. Evans. (Pop. Sci. Monthly, xxxv. 814-819).

A popular account of the fern flora in the neighborhood of Killarney.

Fungi—List of—collected in 1884 *along the Northern Pacific Railroad*. A. B. Seymour. (Proc. Bost. Soc. Nat. Hist. xxiv. 182-191).

An enumeration of a large number of species, with place of collection and host plants. *Uromyces argophyllæ* and *U. Alopecuri* are described as new.

Fungi Novi Brasilienses. P. A. Karsten. (Rev. Mycol. xi., 206, 207).

Seven new species and two new genera (*Eurotiopsis* and *Microspatha*) are described.

Gymnosporangium—The Uredo-stage of. H. M. Richards. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 211-216, Pl. XVII.: also reprinted).

Hickory—The Shell-bark. (Garden and Forest, ii. 460, 461, fig. 130).

Hot Springs—The Vegetation of. Walter H. Weed. (Am. Nat. xxiii. 394–400.)

The author calls attention to the probability that the vegetation which exists at the present time in or near hot and highly mineralized water, may fairly represent such as lived in early geological times. The temperature limit to life-supporting waters appears to vary in different localities. The highest is said to be 200° Far., noted by Prof. Brewer at Pluton Creek, Cal. At Ischia and in the Yellowstone National Park the limit is about 185°. Algæ are alone represented at such temperatures. Diatoms do not appear to be very abundant and several species found in hot springs in the Azores are identical with forms found in cooler waters in Great Britain. One of the most widely distributed of the hot water algæ is *Hypheothrix laminosa.* This species varies in color according to the temperature, as the following observations made by the author in the Yellowstone region will show: at 90° brown; 110, red; 125°, orange; 130°, dark green; 140°, emerald; 155°, yellow green; 164°, pale yellow; 181°, p le pink; 185°, white. The most perfect development was found at a temperature of about 140°.

Lake Erie Shore as a Botanizing Ground—The. T. J. W. Burgess. (Journ. and Proc. Hamilton Assn., February 15, 1889; reprinted).

In this excellent paper the author calls attention to the large number of species reported from the region by former botanists and explorers, which have not since been seen or noted. A list of twenty-two such species is given, with their reported localities, for the guidance of the modern botanist. A list of plants believed to be restricted to the region, and one of such as are almost restricted to the same district, are appended. The work is one of great value to the collector in that locality, and is a welcome addition to our list of local plant catalogues.

Matico, (*Piper angustifolium*). H. H. Rusby. (Drug. Bull., Sept. 1889, illustrated, reprinted).

North American Trees—Notes upon some. C. S. Sargent. (Garden and Forest, ii., Nos. 73-86, July 17—Oct. 16, 1889).

Professor Sargent has given us in these papers an exceedingly valuable contribution to American botany as well as to forestry. They consist of a series of notes on species, arranged in their botanical sequence, numbered according to the Census Catalogue, with critical remarks on nomenclature, distribution and rank as species or varieties, and the insertion of those added to our arboreal flora since the publication of that work. It is deemed important that a record of the most noteworthy facts brought out by Professor Sargent should be preserved in the BULLETIN, and as an avowed purpose of his work is to call out criticism, I venture to review it at considerable length.

Magnolia tripetala, L. is the name taken up for *M. Umbrella,* Lam., and very properly, but no allusion is made to the fact that it was adopted in the "Preliminary Catalogue of Plants" issued by the Club considerably more than a year ago. *Tilia pubescens,* Ait., is retained as a species, in which decision Prof. Sargent differs from the conclusions last reached by Dr. Gray. Doubt is expressed as to the correct reference of *Xanthoxylum Floridanum,* Nutt. to the West Indian *X. Caribæum,* Lam., and the question left open for future investigation. *Xanthoxylum emarginatum,* Sw., is an addition to the North American flora, having been collected on Virginia Key by Dr. Garber in 1877, and preserved in Professor Porter's herbarium. *Helietta parviflora,* Benth., and *Kœberlinia spinosa,* Zucc., both Texan, are found to attain sufficient dimensions to be included as trees, and the same is true of *Ilex monticola.* A curious mistake is made under *Cliftonia;* Professor Sargent is working, it will be remembered, on the principle of maintaining the oldest specific names, and referring to a note by Dr. Watson (BULLETIN, xiv. 167), remarks that it was there shown that the oldest name is *Cliftonia nitida*, Gærtn. fil. (1805), but if he had read a line further he could hardly have failed to note what Dr. Watson actually did show, that it is *Ptelea monophylla*, Lam. (1791)! *Rhamnus crocea*, Nutt., finds a place among the trees, and *R. insularis*, Greene, is reduced to a variety of it. *R. arboreus*, Greene, is reduced to a variety of *R. velutinus*, Dougl.; all are acknowledged as arboreous. *Æsculus octandra*, Marsh. (1785), replaces *Æ. flava*, Ait. (1789). It is made clear that the sugar maple is to be called *A. saccharum*, Marsh. while the silver maple becomes *A. saccharinum*, L. Prof. Sargent fears that this will make "hopeless confusion," but we think differently, as they are clearly two different words. *Negundo Californicum* is reduced to a variety of *N. aceroides*. *Rhus integrifolia*, Brewer & Wats., of Southern California, is admitted as a tree. *Cladrastis tinctoria*, Raf., becomes *C. lutea* (Michx. f.) Koch, having been described by the younger Michaux as *Virgilia lutea*. *Cercidium* is kept up as a genus, and *Parkinsonia Torreyana*, Wats. transferred to it; *C. floridum*, Benth., becomes a tree in the valley of the lower Rio Grande. *Acacia Farnesiana*, Willd., and *A. flexicaulis*, Benth., are both admitted, as is *Pithecolobium brevifolium*, Benth. *Vauquelinia Torreyi*, Wats., becomes *V. Californica* (Torr.), Sargent. *Cratægus rivularis*, Nutt., is reduced to a variety of *C. Douglasii*. *Cratægus viridis*, L., replaces *C. arborescens*, Ell. and *C. coccinea* is given three varieties; *C. punctata* is maintained as a species; *C. cordata*, Ait., (1789) must be retained for *C. populifolia*, (1788), for Walt., the species was first published by Miller as *Mespilus cordata* (1760); *C. berberidifolia*, T. and G., is reduced to a variety of *C. Crus-Galli*, and *C. flava*, Ait., becomes *C. flexispina* (Mœnch), Sargent. This critical work on an extremely difficult genus is especially welcome. *Terminalia Buceras* has been detected by Mr. Curtiss on Elliott's Key, Fla. *Aralia spinosa* has been found in tree-like dimensions by Professor Sargent in the Big Smoky Mts. *Nyssa Ogeche*, Marsh. (1785), replaces *N. capitata*, Walt. (1788). Doubt is expressed concerning the correct reference by Prof. Gray of the Arizona *Arbutus* to *A. Xalapensis*, H.B.K. *Fraxinus cuspidata*, Torr., is admitted. *Nectandra Willdenoviana* Nees, is referred to *N. Catesbyana* (*Laurus Catesbyana*, Michx.), but Mez has found an earlier specific name in *L. coriacea*, Sw., the tree becoming *N. coriacea* (Sw.), Griseb. *Sebastiana lucida*, Muell., becomes *Gymnanthes lucida*, Sw., as it was first described. *Ficus brevifolia*, Nutt. and *F. peduncularis*, Nutt., are referred to *F. populnea*, Willd. *Morus microphylla*, Buckley, becomes *M. celtidifolia*, H.B.K. *Carya*, Nutt., is referred back to *Hicorius*, Raf., and specific names taken up as indicated in the BULLETIN, xv. 275 et seq., except *H. microcarpa*, which Prof. Sargent agrees with me in considering a doubtful species. I have elsewhere shown that the older spelling was *Hicoria*. The post oak becomes *Quercus minor* (Marsh.), Sargent (Q. alba minor, Marsh.), and *Q. parviflora*, Chapm. is referred to it as a variety. *Q. Gambellii*, Nutt., is restored to specific rank. *Q. virens*, Ait. (1789) is superseded by *Q. Virginiana*, Mill. (1768), and *Q. falcata*, Michx. (1803) by *Q. cuneata*, Wang. (1789). The chestnut becomes *Castanea sativa* var. *Americana*. *Betula populifolia* is held up as a species. *Cupressus thyoides* becomes *Chamæcyparis thyoides*, as already printed in the New York Catalogue, a fact which Prof. Sargent fails to note. *Juniperus flaccida*, Schlecht., found by Dr. Havard in Western Texas, is added to the list of trees. *Pinus inops*, Ait. (1789,) is antedated by *P. Virginiana*, Mill. (1768); *Pinus latifolia*, Sargent, is a new species from the Santa Rita Mountains of Arizona, *Picea nigra* becomes *P. Mariana*, and *P. alba* ought to become *P. Canadensis* as pointed out in the New York Catalogue. *P. Breweriana*, Wats., is an addition to former lists. *Abies bracteata* is replaced by *A. venusta*, and *Larix laricina* is the name adopted for the Tamarack.

Thirteen species which were given in the Census Report are dropped from the present list. Six others are reduced to varieties, and two to synonomy, making a reduction in the number of twenty-one, as against an increase of thirty, a gain of seven, the total number of arboreus N. A. species now recognized by Prof. Sargent being 419. N. L. B.

Paraguay and its Flora. I. Thos. Morong. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 222-227).

Phoradendron flavescens. H. H. Rusby. (Drug. Bull., Aug. 1889, illustrated; reprinted).

Picea alba. (Forest Leaves, ii.; illustration).

Podostemaceæ III. Eug. Warming, (Kong. Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter, (VI.) iv. 445-514; twelve plates.

The third of these elaborate papers, describing results of investigations into the morphology of this obscure order of plants, has recently come to hand. The diagnoses and minute descriptions are in Danish and Latin, and there is a resumé and explanation of the plates—on which all the species mentioned are illustrated—in French. *Podostemon Mülleri, P. Schenckii, P. Galvonis, Mniopsis Saldanhana, M. Glazioviana* and *Ligea Glaziovii*, are all new species from Brazil, and there are described as well *P. distichus* (Cham.), Warm.; *P. subulatus*, Gardn., *Apinagia Gardneriana*, Tul., *A. Riedelii* (Bong.), Warm., *Lophogyne aculifera*, Tul. and Wedd. and *Mourera aspera* (Bong.), Tul. There is a discussion of the place of the order in the system and the position formerly advanced, that it is to be joined with the Saxifrageæ, is maintained, differing in this from M. Baillon, who refers it to the Caryophylleæ. N. L. B.

Polypodium—A new species from Jamaica. J. G. Baker. (Journ. Bot. xxvii. 270).

Description of *P. Fawcettii*, from the higher mountains of the island.

Potamogeton Zizii—The Synonomy of. Arthur Bennett. (Journ. Bot. xxvii. 263-265).

Potentilla—Ueber Eine Neue ans Mittelamerika. Karl Fritsch. (Engler's Bot. Jahrb. ii. 314-317).

A new species, *P. heterosepala*, with two varieties, *Guatemalensis* and *Mexicana*, are described.

Senega-Wurzel—Ueber Falsche. J. M. Maisch. (Pharm. Rundsch. vii. 236-238).

Our pharmaceutical friends appear to be in trouble over the substitution of some other species of *Polygala* for the *P. Senega* of commerce.

Temperature of Trees—Observations on the. H. L. Russell. (Bot. Gaz. xiv. 216-222, Pl. xviii).

In this article the author gives an account of the results obtained by boring holes into several deciduous and evergreen trees and noting the temperature of the interiors. Comparisons were made between different species, between individuals of the same species with and without foliage, etc., also between the relative temperature of the interior of the trees and that of the exterior atmosphere. It was evidently a work involving considerable labor and accurate observation.

Trinidad—Annual Report on the Royal Botanic Gardens for 1888. J. H. Hart. (Pamph. 4to. pp. 41, illustrated; Port of Spain, 1889).

Proceedings of the Club.

The regular monthly meeting was held on Tuesday evening. Oct. 12th, the President in the chair and twenty-one persons present.

Dr. Chas. Lehlbach, Dr. J. H. Oyster, Mr. James N. Baxter and Mrs. Henry Hastings were elected Active Members.

The resignation of Miss Stabler as Curator was presented and accepted, and Miss Rogers was elected to fill the vacancy.

A paper on the Hepaticæ collected by Dr. H. H. Rusby in the Andes of Bolivia, 1885–1886, by Dr. Richard Spruce, accepted for publication in the MEMOIRS, was read by title.

Dr. Britton read the announced paper of the evening on "The Flora of New Jersey."

The adjourned meeting was held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23d, the President in the chair and twenty-four persons present.

Miss Grace H. Learned, Mr. George J. Pierce of Cambridge, Mass., and Hon. Jos. R. Churchill of Dorchester, Mass., were elected Corresponding Members.

Dr. Emily L. Gregory read the announced paper of the evening "On some Botanical Reading done in the Laboratory of Professor Schwendener, in Berlin, during June and July, 1889," which will be found at another place in this number of the BULLETIN. Professor Schrenk remarked that both the subjects discussed by Miss Gregory had been before the Club several years